A success story on Pig farming enhances the Income of the rural youth in Dhalai District

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Farmers details and address:

Profile	Farmers details
Name: Litan Das Category - SC Village: West Kuchainala Blok- Durga Chowmuhani District: Dhalai	Age:- 28 Sex: Male Education: 12th pass Year of Est. – 2021-22 Piggery unit – 10 Nos Culture species: - Pig (LWY)

Challenge

Litan Das, a 33-year-old unemployed youth from a scheduled caste community was searching for jobs in other states. He was very much interested in doing a pig farm and started on a small scale which is located at West Kuchainala village under Durga Chowmuhani Block of Dhalai District, Tripura. The feeding cost was higher for pig production. The mortality of the piglet was higher (12%) and the growth rate was lower due to the non-availability of quality piglets.

Initiative

Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Dhalai has imparted the training of the rural youth on scientific piggery farming and their different management practices under the ARYA Project (2021-22) and supported piglet as well as the construction of piggery houses to the youth. The regular field visit was done for providing treatment and other scientific advice (Like low-

cost feeding with kitchen waste and other locally available resources).

Key result/insight/interesting fact

After the intervention by KVK Dhalai, the youth started practicing deworming at an interval of four months with appropriate deworming suspensions, regular vaccination schedules were followed i.e. swine fever, Foot and Mouth Disease, etc. Entrepreneurs mostly fed hotel waste, vegetable waste, etc. He fed Azolla, tapioca as green fodder. The animals were provided with adlibidum water. Piglets were administered iron tonics and were also exposed to artificial light during the incubation phase. Breeding of pigs was practiced within the farm, male to female ratio was maintained 1: 8 respectively which resulted in a better fertility rate in the farm. Precautions measures were taken during the outbreaks of the disease like isolation of diseased animals, and disinfection of sheds. The diseased carcass was deep buried with a larger quantity of lime in the farm dump yard.

Table 1: Capital Investment/Fixed Investment

Sl. No.	**Particulars**	**Investment (Rs.)**
1	Purchase of 9 Piglets at the rate of Rs. 5,000 each/-	45000.00
2	Investment on shed (410 sq. ft.)	150000.00
3	Equipment cost	10000.00
Total Fixed Investment		230000.00

Table 1. illustrates that the entrepreneur started the business with a total amount of Rs. 2,30,000/- among the total invested he spent Rs. 45,000/- to purchase the animals. Initially, he purchased 9 piglets (1 male, 8 female) at the cost of Rs. 5,000/- each. The animal shed with the store was constructed with 400 sq. ft. in which floor space was allotted viz., 50 sq.ft/boar, 45 sq.ft/Sow. Out of the Total fixed investment, the animal shed was constructed for Rs. 1,50,000/- and Equipment like a federer, bucket, water pump etc. were purchased total for Rs.10,000/-.

Table 2: Variable /Recurring expenditure for one year (2021 - 22)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Investment (Rs.)
1	Concentrate feed cost (Own feed) per year	40,000.00
2	Green fodder and Azolla cultivation in the farmland per year	3,000.00
3	Electricity bill per year	2500.00
4	Miscellaneous expenditure per year	1000.00
Total Variable Cost Investment		46500.00

From the Table. 2. It is evident that the feeding cost in the farm occupies 86.00% (Rs. 40,000/-) of the total variable cost.

Table 3: One-year fixed costs (2021-22)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Investment (Rs.)
1	Interest on fixed capital (12% per annum)	27600.00
2	Insurance Cost (4% of the animal cost)	1800.00
3	Depreciation on Building (5 % per annum)	7500.00
4	Depreciation on Equipment (15% per annum)	1500.00
5	The implicit cost of family labours (Rs. 5,000/Month)	60000.00
Total Fixed Cost per year		98400.00

The cost that does not vary with the level of production is called fixed cost and the majority of these costs are needed not to be paid out to others to purchase any goods and services rather implicitly the entrepreneur pay himself for using his own resources like his own money, buildings, equipment, and family labour and opportunity cost etc. Table. 3 explained the fixed cost in which except insurance cost all are implicit cost because this implicit cost has to be incurred for the usage of self-owned resources as mentioned earlier and insurance cost is an explicit cost that does not vary with the level of production so it is included in

fixed cost. From the Table 3. It is evident that directly and indirectly, the business has spent Rs. 98,400/- towards the usage of fixed assets during the particular year 2020-21.

Table 4: Total cost for one year (2021-22)

Sl. No.	**Particulars**	**Income (Rs.)**
1	Total Cost (Total fixed cost at a particular year + Total Variable cost at the particular year)	(98400+ 46500) = 144,900.00
Total		**144,900.00**

Total cost is calculated by summing up total fixed cost during the year with total variable cost during the year. From Table 4 it is evident that the total cost incurred to operate the farm during the year 2021-22 is Rs. 1,44,000/-

Table 5: Income during one year (2021-22)

Sl. No.	**Particulars**	**Income (Rs.)**
1	Sale of piglet (8 sows x 8 piglets per sow x @Rs 5500/- per piglet)	352000.00
2	Sale of manure	10000.00
Total		**362000.00**

Table - 5 presents the income earned during the particular year. The farm started with 8 female piglets and 1 male piglet. Currently, the farm sells the piglets (10 kg.) obtained from 8 sows. On average 8 piglets per sow are obtained per furrowing. From Table 5 it is evident that income earned from piglets is Rs. 3,52,000/- per annum. Manure is used for own farm for cultivation of green fodder and the remaining manure is sold outside. The income earned from the manure is Rs. 10,000/-.per annum. At the end of the year, the total income earned from the pig farm per year is Rs. 3,62,000/-. Since Pigs have shorter generation intervals

and a highly prolific nature, apart from this total income, the farm's inventory has 64 numbers of piglets from the second furrowing of parents' stock.

Table 6: Net Income for one year (2021-22)

Sl. No.	**Particulars**	**Income (Rs.)**
1	Net Profit/year (Total Income/year - Total cost/Year))	(362000-144,900) =217100
2	Net Income/month	18091.00

Net profit or Net Income is calculated by subtracting the total cost/year from the total Income/year. Table 6 shows that the Net Profit earned from the particular year is Rs. 217100/- and the Net Profit/month is Rs. 18091/-. Net profit from the table.6 is evident that the pig is operated in a successful and highly profitable manner.

Impact

Due to the huge demand for meat (pork), the farmer had no difficulty selling the piglets and meat. Due to the high quality of the piglets, farmers from different places visited to purchase piglets. Currently, the average cost of a piglet is Rs 5500.00, while the cost of a kg of meat is Rs 320. The intervention caused the piglet mortality to decrease to 3%.

Table 7: Status of family before and after starting the pig farm

Before		**After**	
1	Low expenditure on education	1	More expenditure on education
2	Low standard of living	2	Improved standard of living
3	Old house	3	House renovated
4	Not much social recognition	4	More social recognition

It was also evident that his economic and social status certainly improved after he took up pig farming (Table 7). Initially, his expenditure on education for children was less but after starting this enterprise expenditure on education improved and also achieved better social recognition. The other youths were inspired by his success in pig farming as an income-generating activity. The entrepreneurs are regularly in touch with KVK Dhalai to get updated with the latest technologies.

Lessons Learned

1. What did you learn in this process? What was difficult or challenging?

   The main challenge or difficulty is that the farmers were not ready to adopt the scientific technology easily as they were doing the farming in their traditional method.

2. How did you overcome the challenges faced?

   By giving proper scientific skills and knowledge by providing Skill Training and motivating the farmers to adopt the scientific technology by changing their attitude towards the traditional method of farming to easily adopt the new technology.

3. If you were to do it all over again, what would you do differently?

   Development of "model villages" for providing the demonstration of scientific farming among the farmers about the advantages of scientific farming.

Field visit of the Farm by Animal Science Scientist of KVK Dhalai

Scientific pig farming by an unemployed rural youth Sri Liton Das, Schematic benefit was provided under ARYA Scheme of KVK Dhalai